first as well as the second surface of the sheet element, wherein the lens facets contain the refractive particles in a concentration that exceeds a concentration of refractive particles in that part of the sheet element that is located most proximate to the second surface.

2. (Amended) A translucent screen according to claim 1, wherein that part of the sheet element that is outside the lens facets contains refractive particles in an even layer in that part of the sheet element that is most proximate to the lens facets, wherein said layer has a thickness that is no more than 50 percent of the total sheet element thickness, and wherein that part of the sheet element that is most proximate to the second surface contains substantially no refractive particles.

3. (Amended) A translucent screen according to claim 1, wherein substantially only the lens facets contain refractive particles, and that part of the sheet element that is outside the lens facets contains substantially no refractive particles.

4. (Amended) A translucent screen according to any one of claims 1-3, wherein the refractive particles are evenly distributed in each lens facet.

5. (Amended) A translucent screen according to any one of claims 1-3, wherein the refractive particles are distributed in the lens facets with a highest concentration thereof being in tips of the lens facets.

6. (Amended) A translucent screen comprising a sheet element having a first surface and a second surface substantially parallel with the first surface, the first surface having a number of lens facets that combine to form a lens system for paralleling diverging light beams that enter into the sheet element from a surface, the sheet element comprising first and second materials, the first material providing the first surface of the sheet element having the lens facets and having refractive particles

located therein and being a matrix material, and the second material forming a coherent layer parallel with the plane of the lens facets and providing the second surface of the sheet element, wherein a refractive index of the refractive particles differs from a refractive index of the matrix material in which the refractive particles are located.

7. (Amended) A translucent screen according to claim 6, wherein the refractive particles are evenly distributed in each lens facet.

8. (Amended) A translucent screen according to claim 6, wherein the refractive particles are distributed in the lens facets with a highest concentration thereof being in tips of the lens facets.

9. (Amended) A translucent screen according to any one of claims 6 through 8, wherein the second material constitutes an extruded plate.

10. (Amended) A translucent screen according to claim 9, wherein the extruded plate is coated with or contains one or more materials selected from the group consisting of light-diffusing agents, light-absorbing agents and contrast-increasing agents.

11. (Amended) A translucent screen according to claim 1 or 6, wherein the screen includes a second sheet element arranged parallel with said sheet element.

12. (Amended) A method of manufacturing a translucent screen having a sheet element with a first surface and a second surface substantially parallel with the first surface, the first surface having a number of lens facets that combine to form a lens system for paralleling diverging light beams that enter into the sheet element, the method comprising the steps of:

- providing a substantially closed mould with a negative relief of a lens system;

- positioning the mould substantially horizontally;
- providing a translucent, fluid and curable matrix material, with which is admixed a light-diffusing, granular agent with a refractive index different from the matrix material and with a density that exceeds that of the matrix material;
- charging the mould with the matrix material admixed with the light-diffusing granular agent;
- allowing the light-diffusing agent to sediment towards the negative relief of the mould, such that the concentration of the light-diffusing granular agent is higher in that part of the matrix material that is located most proximate to the negative relief of the mould;
- curing the matrix material; and
- removing the cured sheet element from the mould.

13. (Amended) A method of manufacturing a translucent screen having a sheet element with a first surface and a second surface substantially parallel with the first surface, the first surface having a number of lens facets that combine to form a lens system for paralleling diverging light beams that enter into the sheet element, the method comprising the steps of:

- providing a substantially closable mould with a negative relief of a lens system;
- positioning the mould substantially horizontally;
- providing a translucent, fluid and curable first matrix material, with which is admixed a light-diffusing granular agent with a refractive index different

from the matrix material and with a density that exceeds that of the matrix material;

- distributing the matrix material across the negative relief such that it is limited essentially to indentations of the relief;
- closing the mould;
- charging the mould with a second material that can be different from or identical with the first matrix material and wherein the second material can be admixed with a light-diffusing granular agent;
- allowing the light-diffusing granular agent to sediment towards the negative relief of the mould, such that the concentration of the light-diffusing granular agent is higher in that part of the first matrix material that is located most proximate to the negative relief of the mould;
- curing the first matrix material; and
- removing the cured sheet element from the mould.

14. (Amended) A method of manufacturing a translucent screen having a sheet element with a first surface and a second surface substantially parallel with the first surface, the first surface having a number of lens facets that combine to form a lens system for paralleling diverging light beams that enter into the sheet element, the method comprising the steps of:

- providing a substantially closed mould with a negative relief of a lens system;
- positioning the mould with the negative relief facing upwards;

- providing a translucent, fluid and curable matrix material, with which is admixed a light-diffusing granular agent with a refractive index different from the matrix material;
- distributing the matrix material admixed with the light-diffusing granular material across the negative relief of the mould;
- providing a second material having a first surface and a second surface substantially parallel with the first surface;
- positioning the second material with the first surface towards the negative relief of the mould on which the matrix material admixed with the light-diffusing granular agent is distributed;
- pressing the second material downwards against the negative relief of the mould such that the matrix material admixed with the light-diffusing granular agent is distributed across the negative relief of the mould, and the second material essentially abuts the negative relief throughout the entire, first surface of the second material;
- curing the matrix material; and
- removing the cured sheet element from the mould.

15. (Amended) A method of manufacturing a translucent screen according to claim 14, wherein the second material is coated with or comprises one or more materials selected from the group consisting of light-diffusing agents, light-absorbing agents and contrast-increasing agents.

16. (Amended) A method of manufacturing a translucent screen according to claim 15, wherein the second material contains a light-diffusing agent.